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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

June 11, 1920, Temperature 76

Rainfall 0.53 inch.

Humidity 93.

June 11, 191, Temperature 54.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1920.

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## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### LABOUR MEN TALKING.

MONTREAL, June 8.  
The annual convention of the American Federation of Labour, presided over by Mr. Gompers has opened. The agenda includes resolutions dealing with the political situation in the United States, the high cost of living, Bolshevism, Wilson's foreign policy, industrial courts, public ownership of railroads, and the impeachment of Palmer, Attorney-General. It is reported the Irish question will also be raised. Mr. Gompers, in his opening address, emphasised the necessity for the enforcement of the labour policy.

MONTREAL, June 11.  
Mr. Gompers urged labour to use its force moderately, but any attempt to legislate forbidding strikes must be resisted at all costs.

The Irish delegates presented a resolution accusing Britain of seeking militarily to destroy the Irish Republic and demanding that the Irish people be permitted to guide its own destinies. The resolution was referred to the committee.

### ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

#### REASONS FOR AND AGAINST RENEWAL.

LONDON, June 11.  
The Morning Post in a leader on the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, says that undeniably the policy of the forward party in Japan has lately looked as if it were inspired by the desire to get concessions from China which amount to securing a position of economic preponderance to which Britain and the United States cannot possibly be expected to assent. The difficulty of dealing with Japan is that the country seems to be suffering from a diarchy whereunder one party is not bound by the words or doings of the other. Nevertheless the Post does not doubt that the connection whereby both countries have done very well should be continued. Britain is not fond of quitting her tried friends and the Japanese are understood to be not insensible of having been the first foreign nation to call Britain Ally; but we must have the open door in China.

#### A JAPANESE VIEW.

LONDON, June 7.  
Baron Shoda, a member of the Japanese House of Peers, interviewed by the Evening Standard, urged the renewal and strengthening of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. He declared that Japan was a firm believer in British genius. For the Empire Britain required an open door for commerce in the East which Japan could keep open, thus saving Britain the immense cost of a strung out fleet. He discredited the alarmist German spread reports with regard to Japanese finance. Japan had no reason for pessimism. He urged that Britain and Japan could help each other in the solution of industrial problems. Bolshevism was slowly percolating through Japan, but Japanese workers as well as British saw that Bolshevism was a white sepulchre. If it came to a worldwide struggle against anarchy Britain would have a useful and willing ally in Japan. It was to Britain's interest for Japan to develop shipbuilding. He emphasised the great commercial possibilities of the alliance. Japan at present was hampered by a lack of raw materials, but he hoped the alliance would enable Japan to get these from Britain.

### REPUBLICAN CRITICISMS AND PROMISES.

CHICAGO, June 8.  
Opening the Republican national convention at the Coliseum, Senator Lodge as temporary chairman defended the Senate's opposition to the peace treaty as a patriotic duty. He declared that President Wilson and the autonomy he represented must be excluded from any future control because they stood for an un-American theory of government. The people must now make vital choice between Wilson's plan and the independence and safety of the United States. He promised that the republicans would cope, with the profiteering evil, and urged firm steps to end "the disgraceful record" of the United States during the past seven years with regard to Mexico. It was the primary duty of the United States to deal with Mexico under the Monroe doctrine but nothing had been done and yet the United States was asked to take a mandate for Armenia. He charged the Democrats with the responsibility for the present perilous conditions and declared that if the Republicans failed to grapple with them effectively, the "Russian descent into barbarism would begin to draw near."

### YACHT RACING.

NEWPORT, June 8.  
In the second trial the Vanitie beat the Resolute by 94 seconds.

### WEALTHY HONGKONG CHINESE DEAD.

LEAVES \$72,933.

LONDON, June 8.  
The late Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, of Victoria, Hongkong, left £72,933 in England.

### A RAILROAD COMPLAINT.

WASHINGTON, June 8.  
The Supreme Court has dismissed the motions of the Philadelphia-Reading railroad and its subsidiary companies, asking for modification of the decree whereby the company, and other companies, including coal companies, are ordered to become separate establishments.

### AMERICA PERMANENTLY TENTOTAL.

CHICAGO, June 11.  
Mr. Mayer, the attorney for the distillers, on hearing the prohibition decision, said the fight was lost. Every avenue in the courts was now exhausted.

Mr. Hinchman, chairman of the prohibition party, said the prohibition decision clinch the greatest reform victory in the history of the country.

All cases brought to invalidate the prohibition amendment and the law for its enforcement, including those by Rhode Island and New Jersey, fall under the decision.

THE FIRST PART OF THIS IS MISSING.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE KRASSIN MISSION.

LONDON, June 8th.  
The Committee of the Supreme Economic Council, consisting of British, French, Belgian and Italian delegates, is again engaged in discussions in view of the forthcoming meeting with M. Krassin with whom they have not yet communicated. It is understood that the discussions are progressing. It is not expected that the Committee will meet M. Krassin until conversations with the British Ministers have been satisfactorily concluded.

LONDON, June 8th.  
The following illuminates the almost insuperable difficulties surrounding the question of reopening trade with Russia. It appears that the Supreme Economic Council Meeting in Paris has not yet agreed as regards the Bolsheviks' guarantees. It has transpired in this connection that the British are disposed to accept any guarantee offered, also assurances as regards the existence of Russian goods for exchange purposes. The French, however, are sceptical, and point out that the Soviet Republic is a Federation of States. Hence there is no proof that goods sent by one State will not be seized by another in transit. So far the Bolsheviks have not been able to give guarantees against the insecurity of the chaos prevailing in Russia. Moreover, the Council wants the assurance that neither the ships nor the cargoes will be seized upon reaching the ports. Furthermore, the French urge that gold cannot be accepted as payment since it belongs to the creditors of Russia.

The Krassin Mission has already proved its inability to find a trade basis in the exchange system. It is also doubtful whether the group of Russian States recognise M. Krassin as their mandatory. M. Krassin is the only cultured man of the members of the Mission; others are of an inferior social status. The mission is accompanied by a score of experts who are Bolsheviks in nearly all respects, officials of the old regime, who are obliged to serve the Bolshevik administration to get a living.

### UNITED KINGDOM TRADE.

LONDON, June 8th.  
The Board of Trade returns for May show that the value of the exports was £118,319,000 as compared with £64,344,000 in May 1919 and £43,559,000 in May 1918, and this constitutes a new record, the previous highest figure being in April 1920 when exports totalled £105,231,000. The value of the imports was £166,333,000, as compared with £135,612,000 in May 1919 and £64,344,000 in May 1918.

The increases were in exports of cotton goods by £39,167,000, woollens £5,079,000; and iron and steel manufactures £6,574,000. The total increase in manufactured articles was £50,692,000, as compared with May 1919.

LONDON, June 8th.  
At the Mansion House meeting, in connection with the organisation of the British Trade Exhibition, the Hon. W. A. Watt, Treasurer of the Australian Commonwealth, moved a resolution cordially endorsing the proposal to hold the Exhibition in London in 1923, and said that for many years the trade of Great Britain, with the Dominions had been, relatively, shrinking, as compared with the trade of the Dominions with the foreign countries. That tendency ought to be arrested and reversed. Australia's spirit was one of Preference to the Old Country on the grounds of high sentiment and also on more mundane grounds. (Cheers.) Sir Robert Horne said that the Board of Trade and other Government Departments were determined to give the exhibition every support in their power, and emphasised the necessity, in every way, of developing the markets for British products.

The resolution was carried by two dissentients.

### WAR WEALTH LEVY.

LONDON, June 8th.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain explained the Government's decision not to impose a levy on war wealth. He pointed out that as payment could be made in Government securities the levy could not materially reduce the taxation levy, and emphasised the fear of business men in regard to the effect of the levy. He stated that the Excess Profits Duty would produce twice as much as the levy in the same period. He now proposed to maintain the Excess Profits Duty at 60 per cent. this year, and continue the duty at its equivalent for a longer period than would otherwise have been necessary. Mr. Chamberlain warmly paid a tribute to the manner in which the rich had borne financial sacrifices, and gave figures showing that in some cases only about 10 per cent of the pound was left to the recipient of large incomes after taxes had been paid.


### RENEWAL OF ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, June 8th.  
It is pointed out that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance expires in July 1921, and there is reason to believe that both sides, in view of the changes effected by the war and the existence of the League of Nations, are not averse from modifying the minor points of a technical character. Although both sides recognise that the continuance of the treaty is important, it is pointed out that Article 4 dealing with a general arbitration treaty was added when the Alliance was revised in 1911, in order to exempt the United States from the application of the agreement, but as it has never been entered into, it may be necessary to employ another formula.

### AMERICAN COMMITTEE SUGGESTS EXCLUSION OF JAPANESE.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.  
Members of the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives, who were appointed to investigate the problem of Japanese immigration into the Pacific States, declare that they hope to secure evidence justifying the enactment of the Japanese exclusion Bill now before Congress.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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**ROYAL ENFIELD**  
**MOTORCYCLES**  
HAS ARRIVED.  
TWO STROKE—2½ HORSE POWER.  
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UP-TO-DATE SEMI-TRIMMED STRAWS  
AND

DAINTY MUSLIN PICNIC HATS.

A CALL WILL BE APPRECIATED.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."  
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1920.

#### THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Before the war came on us, revealing many shortcomings in our ways of doing things, the consular and diplomatic services rightly or wrongly came to be looked upon as providing comfortable billets for many who could not make a success in other spheres of life. Attendance at a public school and one sort of pedigree seemed to be considered the main essentials. There were periods during the strife when thoughts were given to the future and plans were discussed for Britain's part in the "commercial war" which was thought to be but a logical outcome of the war of arms. It was then that the Consular Service was considered in a new light. The necessity for a broader outlook and the widening of the limits of its activities then became apparent. The merchant saw that to dispose of his wares in the face of strong competition he would need advice on trade conditions, which to be useful would have to be given by someone who had made a close study of that particular region. Someone who knew its wants and potentialities. A result of this was the appointment of a number of Commercial Attaches. That in itself is not enough. The Consul of the future will have to be a man with more than casual idea of commerce. A new scheme of recruitment for the service has been drawn up and while only temporary it gives more than a suggestion of permanency. For the present scheme lays down that candidates must have served in His Majesty's forces by land, sea or air, must show some adequate reason for having remained civilians; they must have received a good general education and pass a qualifying examination, after which appointment will be made by a Board of Selection. The first qualification is that most necessarily be distinguished with as time passes. Then expected that room will be left for a competitive test after the manner of the rest of the Civil Service. Commenting on the train of selected candidates will receive, one journal says: "They have been a novitiate of about two years, the first part of which consisted of a course at the London School of Economics in finance, currency, and commercial

law. So much for theory. The second part will be given to practical experience of manufacturing and industrial undertakings, with a period of apprenticeship to the methods of the service in Whitehall. Those who are to take up appointments in the East will study Oriental languages at Cambridge. The obvious analogy is the system by which young men who have won places in the Indian Civil Service spend a year in acquiring the special knowledge necessary for their work. While the new system of training seems to be a very practical one and likely to be productive of good results, the monetary side of the question must not be overlooked. On this the journal quoted above remarks: "At present, we believe, the Service does not attract as many candidates as it needs. A considerable improvement on the exiguous salaries of the past is intended, with a standard minimum of £300, and a maximum for the very few highest posts of £1,300. This can hardly be called excessive, and we understand that the actual amount to be paid under the present difficult post-bellum conditions is not settled. The duties of a man who has gone through the prescribed course of training are likely to call for a salary much in advance of that now paid. Doubtless Hongkong could give some expert advice on salary revision."

#### ADVERSARIA.

After describing for us COMING IN LURID DETAIL a Russia bedstrewn with mutilated corpses, starving cities stinking of blood, armed bul- lies moving among a terrorized people, and so on—all as if he had been and seen—the anti-Bolshevik journalist now, in view of latest developments, quite coolly remarks that "the great obstacle in the way of expressing an opinion is that no one has any accurate idea of what conditions in Russia really are." As the China Mail has said that all along, it regrets that the "great obstacle" was not sooner recognized as an obstacle by these lurid liars, who did not care a hang what the real conditions were so long as they thought they were helping propaganda. The Adversarian had a brief note on menu or kitchen French the other day, in which he recklessly remarked that "a la King" was ungrammatical. The chief expert that Hongkong can

boast has written in to point out that "a la (façon) du Roi" is understood—chicken in the style of the King. Parleron, c'est juste. But make it "Twas a royal dish. Far too good for a king, really."

Plans.—Suffer that we are all entitled to our opinions. Stick to yours by all means, but leave us ours. As regards the day, and in the words of the curate when he smashed the vicar's umbrella, we "do hope it rains."

An A.B. in the Navy CASE FOR was a frequent visitor to the Warders' Mess. When he mentioned that he was going home on taking his discharge, it is alleged he was prevailed upon to accept a job as warder. It is asserted that he worked throughout May, and was given his pay on May 31 without comment. It is further asserted that on June 7 he was summarily dismissed without notice. It is added that his colleagues propose a legal fight on his behalf. There must be more to the story than we have got. And anyway, if there is to be a legal fight, why bother us about it?

When William of Wied GREEK. was made the "Mpret" of Albania, newspaper readers wondered how to pronounce it. It was worse than Types. A contemporary came gallantly to their rescue. The Greeks, he said, have no symbol to represent the sound of b, and so use mp as an equivalent. They have a b but it is pronounced r, so that Venizelos writes his name Ronizelos. Thus Mpret is pronounced brel. One lives and learns, if one cannot help the one, and is willing about the other, and if this helpful contemporary will tell us how the Greeks would pronounce thepidjini-English word mpompompily, we will be much obliged. mpompily for "bovine" is quite easy in comparison.

He held a hand that THE LOVER, was somewhat shy, and his own trembled. "Just one," he pleaded. He said that this one would mean everything to him, his lonely heart to fill. He stretched out his arm and got a high spade instead of the heart he wanted. He was playing conceit.

G. K. Chesterton CHESTERTON has a knack of ON JEWS, word-play and a sense of humour which has made much of his writing pleasant reading. But he was never really a thinker. The success of estimation attending his tremendous trifles appears to have turned his head, and he has taken to riding one or two fixed ideas to the borsome death. He is advertised as the editor of a weekly paper called the New Witness, which is almost worth one-twelfth of the shilling charged for it, and we assume that if he does not perpetrate all its leading articles, which ring the changes on three recurring themes, anti-Jew, pro-bovine and pro-superstition, he is responsible for them. On April 30 his paper deals with what it calls "the Palestine ramp," and says, "we have always been in favour of settling the Jews in Palestine—not so much to improve the prospects of Palestine or Jewry as to improve the prospects of Europe, and incidentally this country." It says they are "a blight on Christendom." As an example of the spiritual sweetness and light of Christendom we fear we cannot commend this beer-swilling, priest-worshipping, corpulent posser. The article cited mentions that "the Jew regards all national divisions as obsolete and essentially evil things." If that were true, we would rejoice; but it isn't. We decide forthwith to delete the New Witness from the list of periodicals we buy.

Men would pity, if FREEDOM, not scorn, a man who, having been a millionaire, became a pauper, and yet continued to boast of his wealth. We English were rich in freedom once. Voltaire admired the freedom and the boldness with which we expressed our thoughts. Montesquieu, an essayist not much read now, described the England of his time as "possessed of more freedom than any other nation in the world." It is true we do not nowadays imprison a man for free speech (at least not until he says something really annoying) but we try to bludgeon him into silence with phrases like "pro-German," "Bolshevik," "Sinn Feiner," and so on. The independent thinker, seeking the truth though it slay him, is the butt of an intolerant mob, shouting the parrot cries of its demagogues. Now, without the excuse of a martial law, English politicians keep men in prison over long periods without trial, and English journalists applaud, the while their callow offspring are still encouraged to bawl, "Bree-tons never-nev-al shall be slaves." Yes, we were once rich; and please God, we're going to get our wealth back.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 3s. 2½d.

Tea and dinner dances are being held at Repulse Bay Hotel to-morrow. Flying on Sunday will commence at 2.30 p.m.

To-morrow at 11 a.m. Messrs. Lammett Bros. offer at their sales rooms in Duddell Street, a quantity of wines and spirits.

The extra gymnastics meeting of the season will be held to-morrow, weather permitting, at Happy Valley. It will commence at 4 p.m.

Over 2,000 bags of rice will be offered for sale by Messrs. Lammett Bros., auctioneers, at noon to-morrow at Messrs. Ype Fat's Godown, Kennedy Town.

Sales by Messrs. Hughes and Hough for to-morrow, commencing at 10.30 a.m., consist of provisions, cases of Australian coconuts, and milk and household furniture.

For the unlawful possession in Wanchai, of five tads of prepared non-Government opium, a Chinese was this morning sentenced by Mr. R. O. Hutchison to a fine of \$25 or one month's hard labour. Inspector Kent said the defendant carried the drug in his hand wrapped up in a handkerchief.

The Singapore Municipal Council has adopted a resolution favouring daylight saving of not less than twenty minutes or not more than half an hour. Hongkong refuses to have anything to do with these childish and unnecessary changes. The Chamber of Commerce decided it a year or so ago.

Copies of a tract on the Holy Month of Ramzan (Muslims' Fastings), compiled and issued by the Indian Muslim Society of Hongkong, in aid of the Asia Minor Relief Fund for distressed Muslim women and children, may be had from the Honorary Secretary of that body, Mr. Fateh Mohamed, at the Supreme Court of Victoria.

A Chinese blindly told Mr. Hutchison, when charged at the Magistracy with the unlawful possession of a pipe, that he had a little too much samshu and absent-mindedly took the pipe away with him. Inspector Cayll said defendant was quite sober when arrested. The youth, who had previously served a sentence of three months for theft, was ordered to pay a fine of \$50 with the alternative of six weeks' hard.

The following approaching weddings are announced: Mr. William Forbes Stone (Doddwell and Co.) to Miss Alice Marjorie Woodman (daughter of Dr. Woodman); Sub-Inspector William Pincott (Water Police Station) to Miss Gertrude Mary Bowden (en route from Australia); Mr. Antonio de Gascony Enriquez (marine engineer) to Miss Barbara Victoria Leonard; Mr. Conrad Michael, de Courcy (formerly of Union Insurance Co. here, now in Yokohama) to Miss Mabel Leslie.

Two Chinese were this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, with the unlawful possession of a revolver and four daggers which were found in the kitchen of their house in Reclamation Street, by Sub-Inspector Murphy who, on information received, searched the premises by virtue of a warrant. The first defendant, who said he was a business man, alleged that the things were "planted" on him by someone who had a grudge against him, whilst the other said he had only recently come from the country and did not know anything about the arms. A week's remand was given. Bail was fixed in the sum of \$200 and \$100 respectively.

An application has been made to purchase the Singapore Municipal motor buses. This was opposed by Mr. Lowe who remarked: "The condition of transport in Singapore is far too serious for the public to be able to rely solely upon private enterprise however well intentioned. We know that the days of the ricksha are numbered—it must inevitably be both on humanitarian and common sense grounds and we should aim at building up without delay an efficient public transport service in place thereof. If this matter is left to private enterprise there will be a tendency to work only the most profitable runs and control will be difficult."

#### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Cadet Company by Lieut. A. O. Brawn.

PARADE—BATHING.

Weather permitting, launch will leave Blake Pier on Wednesday, the 16th instant at 5.15 p.m. and call at Kowloon ten minutes later.

G. F. E. Rapson, Bt. Major, Adjutant, Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.  
Hongkong, June 11, 1920.

#### SPECIAL CABLE.

GERMAN SHIPS AT SINGAPORE.

MADE TO PULL DOWN COLOURS.

[CHINA MAIL SPECIAL.]

SINGAPORE, June 10.

The German steamer "Ayuthia" from Sumatra arrived yesterday flying the German flag, which it was ordered to haul down. This was done and the vessel was ordered to leave the wharf. She is now lying in the roads.

#### ROYAL VISITOR.

RECEPTION IN HONGKONG.

VISIT TO CANTON.

The arrival of the Crown Prince of Rumania in Hongkong yesterday afternoon was delayed owing to the fog outside. In addition to the people lingering near Blake Pier from noon onwards, a crowd began to collect shortly after 3 p.m., and in spite of the intermittent drizzle which occasionally increased to a heavy shower, patiently waited until 5.35 p.m., when the return of the three submarines—L.S. L19, and L20—that went out to meet the "Madras" at Gap Rock, revived their interest and enthusiasm.

Off Green Island, the "Madras" had been boarded by Captain Warner, Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor, and in accordance with the arrangements received the royal salute as she came to anchor opposite the Blake Pier, guns firing from the Naval Yard, Signal Hill, and the U.S.S. "Helena." In addition to the strings of bunting on the "Madras" and the warships in harbour, the pier had been tastefully decorated with flags of the Allies, notably that of Rumania. A large Rumanian flag floated from a red flagstaff erected for the occasion at the head of the pier, and when the Prince came ashore the launch flew the flag of his country. The customary red carpet had been laid, and notwithstanding the overcast sky the usually dark pier looked bright and fresh, largely owing to a profusion of ferns.

As soon as the vessel was moored, H.E. the Governor, and officials paid a call on the Prince on board the "Madras," the launch "Victoria" in which they embarked being in the command of the Harbour Master, Commander Beckwith, R.N., for the occasion. Upon their return to the pier the launch paid a second visit to the "Madras" to bring ashore the Prince and his entourage. H.E. Minister Filodora, General Gavanescu, Colonel Condiescu, C.B., Lieut. Colonel Condiescu, Lieut. Colonel Arion, C.M.G., Mr. Djurara (Private Secretary), and Captain Horia Lazar (A.D.C.).

When the Prince reached the head of the pier steps he was saluted by the Governor and introduced to local dignitaries who were present by invitation.

The introductions completed, the Band of the Wiltshires played the Rumanian National Anthem while all stood to the salute. Accompanied by His Excellency, the Prince then inspected the Guard of Honour which was drawn up in smart array opposite the pier under the command of Captain Beaver, with Lieut. Denne as standard bearer.

The party then entered motor cars and drove to Government House along a route lined by men of the naval and military forces, each unit in turn presenting arms as the Prince passed. There were also large numbers of interested spectators in the streets. The navy was represented by men from the "Trinidad," the "Tamar," the "Cadmus," the "Fame," and the "Submarines" under the command of Commander Walker; the army by 180 men of the 74th Punjab, under the command of Captain Gray and Captain Campbell; 240 men of the 22nd Punjab, under the command of Major Middleton; 300 men of the Wiltshires in Peak Tramway Road; 300 men of the R.G.A. in Garden Road, members of the Hongkong-Singapore R.G.A., also the R.E., including a detachment of sappers. At Government House the Prince inspected another Guard of Honour, composed of 100 men of the 22nd Punjab, under the command of Captain Gordon, M.C.

After taking dinner at Government House, the visitor left by the late boat to visit Canton and will return by train this evening to rejoin the "Madras" which sails at daylight to-morrow.

#### CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

DESPONDENCY is often caused by indigestion and emaciation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels, and keep the system healthy and strong.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF EUROPEANS.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Dear Sir,—I have read with extreme interest your reply to a correspondent, "Spectator," in your editorial column of recent date re story of a Chinese lady being run over by a ricksha with a European occupant. Your attempt to play the part of Shylock Holmes and to prove by mathematical means the inaccuracy of the version of the story as told by "Spectator" makes a very entertaining reading indeed. Please give us some more. And here is your chance for it, too.

One afternoon about the latter part of October last while coming out from the "Clivity" Barber shop on Queen's Road Central I happened to see a well-dressed middle-aged European couple walking toward me along the sidewalk from direction of the Astor House Hotel. Not very far to the front of us and upon a little stool sat an old Chinese woman with her back against a pillar mending clothes. Apparently she must be one of those numerous women folks who are unfortunate enough to have to resort to this means of livelihood and whom we daily find sitting by almost every road-side in this colony earnestly toiling for a few honest cents a day.

Well, to come to the point. This particular woman sat there in such a position that she was facing a shop. At her feet lay a tiny little basket containing her sewing paraphernalia. Her presence there at such a spot was somewhat of an inconvenience to passers-by, no doubt. But who should ever dream that a well-dressed white man with an equally well-dressed white lady by his side could have been mean enough to give to the poor woman's basket a whip with his cane in order to clear the path for the convenient passage of his lady. The contents of the basket were overturned and scattered about, while the basket itself rolled into the street. The poor woman looked up to see who the creature could be and then without uttering a word or reaching about for the basket she set about to pick up her belongings. The couple passed on unconcernedly as though nothing at all had happened anywhere.

Please prove with whatever scientific means at your command that this story, too, is a made-up one or one that is being told with any degree of inaccuracy.

Thanking you for a space in one of your valuable columns,  
I am, Yours truly,  
T. K. LIN.

No. 2, Queen's Road, Central.

June 11, 1920.

[Nothing obviously inaccurate about this, unfortunately. As we remarked before, such incidents are as common as they are deplorable. The Yahoos who do such things would suffer for it if we had our way. Why didn't our correspondent run at that brute and bite him or kick him or somehow shame him?]

#### REFUSE DESTRUCTION.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

SIR,—If my memory serves me aright, during Mr. McCallum's regime in the eighties, the question of disposal of the City refuse was thoroughly gone into by him as the then Superintendent of the Sanitary Department. That energetic Officer, after studying the subject carefully by visiting the different industrial cities during his holidays at home, made certain recommendations to the Government and a proposal was then made for reclaiming the foreshore at Tai-kok-tai by dumping the city refuse there, but it was not adopted on account of its insalubrity. The Sanitary Board might do well now to go further into the question before embarking on this scheme. As pointed out by Mr. Bowley, it will be a hard job to induce people to take their residence at the new garden city when the reclamation is finished. Reasonably thinking people must agree with Mr. Bowley's suggestion that a Refuse Destructor is the only satisfactory method of disposing of the products of scavenging in the tropics.

Yours faithfully,  
S. C. P.

Hongkong, June 11, 1920.

#### TENNIS CUP.

FOR SUMMERTIME SINGLES.

With regard to the advertisement appearing in our paper the last three days having reference to a tennis competition for a cup, this has been started with the idea and hope of improving the present standard of tennis and to give people a chance of practice.

The donor (Mr. R. H. ) who by the way does not wish his name published) has also offered a cup for a similar purpose to the Kowloon Cricket Club.

The Hongkong Cricket Club's (tournament will probably take the form of an American tournament (singles) played during the next two or three months with handicaps adjusted forthrightly, so as to keep players approximately level and maintain interest for all to the end.

#### NAVAL YARD THIEVES.

At the Magistracy before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning, Inspector Kent charged two Chinese with the theft at the Naval Yard, of five drums of white lead valued at \$50. The Inspector said that the defendants were seen by a Chinese detective carrying the drums in a barrel going towards a launch. He questioned them, but they did not reply. When asked if they had a pass, they said they had not. The detective took them to the guard room and afterwards removed them to the Police Station. The storekeeper said the marks on the drums (produced) were identical with those he had in his store room. He had issued some white lead yesterday, but it was all accounted for by vouchers. There were no vouchers relating to the five drums found in the defendants' possession. It was quite possible that they were stolen from some other department to which he (witness) had previously issued them. The foreman coolie said the defendants were not employed by him. All his coolies had lead discs issued to them. The disc produced by Inspector Kent and alleged to have been found on one of the defendants was one of his discs, but he had not issued it to either of them. Both defendants said they did not know the regulation of the yard that a disc was needed. They went in as odd job coolies and were engaged by a man employed at the store room, to carry the paint to a steam launch on the water front. Inspector Allan of the R.N.Y.P., told his Worship that many thefts of property from the store room had occurred lately, and there was a lot of difficulty in getting the thieves. Sentence of six weeks' hard labour each was passed.

#### THE POLICE BLUFFED.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, with trespassing into the compound of the Central Police Station yesterday. The prosecution alleged that the defendant went to the Lukong on duty as the cell gate yesterday afternoon, and by saying that he had permission from the Inspector on Charge Room duty, to see a prisoner, led the Lukong to open the gate and give him access to the cells. He was observed by the Lukong to strip himself of a couple of coats and pass them to the prisoner, and was promptly arrested. His Worship said he was inclined to think that there was nothing very serious about the case. The Police said it was a case of pure bluff, and it was very dangerous, as it was quite possible for the defendant to pass a file or any other kind of weapon to the prisoner. His Worship said that could not be possible if the constable took the precaution of searching the defendant before admitting him. The defendant was discharged with a caution.

#### RICE RUMOUR FALSE.

It has been rumoured around the Colony for some days past—that the Government sold a large quantity of rice, which was exported from the Colony and which had not been paid for.

We are now assured upon good authority that the Government did sell rice, has been paid for it, and sold the rice at a slight profit.

It is stated that the Government still has a considerable quantity of rice on hand, about 6,000 tons, and that the reason for selling the rice referred to above was that, as is well known, stocks of this commodity cannot be kept for long without entailing loss, and the Government took advantage of the good market price to get rid of its surplus stocks.

In regard to the payment for the rice sold, we are assured that the Government was protected all throughout the transaction by securities and that the payment was made in due course and in full.

The China Mail takes great pleasure in being able to refute this canard and in denouncing it as false. It is as much the mission of the press to protect integrity, from malicious false attack and lying rumour as to expose wrong-doings, and open and frank statements made to the press, like the strong rays of the sun, dry up the drizzle of scandalous utterance, and let in the clear light of truth.

#### \$1,000,000 JAM FACTORY.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S PURCHASE.

Burton-on-Trent is likely to become as famous for its jam as it is for its beer. Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, the well-known jam and pickles manufacturers, of Soho, London, have purchased the national machine-gun factory there, which was erected by the Government during the war, at a cost of over £1,000,000.

The buildings cover a site of 60 acres, and there is room for extension to 92 acres. A big army of female workers will be employed at the factory, and it will also provide work for many ex-soldiers.

#### "WALLA-WALLA" LAUNCHES.

Phone No. 3516.



## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## AMERICA AND BIG NAVY.

New York, June 11.

Secretary Daniels has issued a statement deploring the reductions made in the Naval Appropriation Bill. He complains of the failure of Congress to make provision for adequate naval expansion in the Pacific. He regards as imperative the presence of a great American fleet in the Pacific and proper protection of that coast and the outlying American islands. He declares that the vote of four million sterling for naval aviation was only half sufficient. The failure to authorise the building of a single new ship was equally bad policy. With a few exceptions nobody here considers four million sterling sufficient for the wants of the air service.

## A LLOYD GEORGIAN ORATION.

LONDON, June 10.

Speaking at a meeting of the union of Welsh Independents at Pwllheli, Mr. Lloyd George, discussing the duty of the Christian churches in connection with reforms, said their special task was to create an atmosphere wherein reform was possible, and wherein the perpetuation of evil was impossible. He declared that great confusion and conflict of purpose were paralysing goodwill in every land. The German elections showed a distracted people split into hopeless and contending factions, without any clear purpose, with no ascendant voice or note. So far we had avoided that catastrophe in Britain but it was spreading throughout the world and the churches alone could save the people from the disasters which would ensue if anarchy of will and aim continued to spread.

## CRYSTAL PALACE RE-OPENED.

LONDON, June 9.

After six years of utilisation for war purposes the Crystal Palace was reconsecrated to public use this morning, when the King and Queen opened the imperial war museum housed in the palace. In the course of his speech the King urged none to forget that Britain owed her success in the war, under God, not to her armed forces alone but to the labours and sacrifices of soldiers and civilians, men and women alike. It was a democratic victory, the work of a nation in arms organised as never before for a great national struggle.

## TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, June 8.

The exports for five months of 1920 were £521,114,000 as compared with £270,193 last year. Imports were £863,201 as compared with £594,094. Re-Exports of foreign and colonial merchandise were £115,767, an increase of £72,296.

## GERMAN POLITICS.

PARIS, June 9.

From Berlin it is reported that Ebert requested Mueller to form a cabinet. The Press is unanimously of opinion that it will be impossible to form a lasting coalition. The *Tageblatt* forecasts an early dissolution of the new Reichstag.

## PARLIAMENT.

## PECULIAR GIFT TO BELGIUM.

LONDON, June 9.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. B. Law said Britain would not take the mandate for Armenia.

Mr. Long announced that the *Thetis*, *Intrepid*, *Iphigenia*, and *Vindictive*, blockships sunk at Ostend and Zeebrugge in wartime, would be presented to Belgium as a free gift.

Mr. Chamberlain said no other country had attempted a financial effort comparable with Britain's or wherein the well-to-do were so heavily taxed. Illustrating the financial recovery of Britain, Mr. Chamberlain referred to the rise of the dollar exchange. He stated we would be in a position to buy our half of our Anglo-French loan in America and meet all other market obligations of the treasury in the United States to the end of 1920 with a satisfactory margin. (cheers). The debt of a hundred million dollar to the Argentine would be redeemed in a few days. The loan of twenty million yen in Japan would be paid off in a month, while provision was made at home for the reduction of the debt by £230,000,000 this year and £300,000,000 next year, without additional taxation.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 8.

Middlesex beat Hants by nine wickets. Middlesex in the first innings scored 445, of which Hendren compiled 183 unfinished.

Surrey beat Sussex by nine wickets, scoring in the first 479—Hobbs 110 and Ducat 203.

Somerset beat Warwick by ten wickets. Somerset's first was 379, of which the Indian, Bajana, scored 106.

Yorks beat Notts by ten wickets. Yorks' first innings produced 324, of which Rhodes made 167 unfinished.

Lancs beat Leicester by nine wickets.

## INDIA.

SMLA, June 8.

During the autumn session of the Viceroy's Council, non-official proposals will be introduced creating a small committee of elected men to advise the government of India on all questions in connection with the League of Nations, also in favour of legislation controlling the immigration of British subjects from the self-governing colonies and dominions on a basis of reciprocity.

## SPA CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, June 8.

M. Millerand has approved of the postponement of the Spa Conference which will now meet on July 5.

## WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CONFERENCE.

GENEVA, June 8.

The international women's suffrage congress has opened under the presidency of Mrs. Carrie Catt. Thirty-one nations are represented.

## NINE DOLLARS A MONTH.

## AN INTERESTING STORY.

Mrs. M. Harrow, of No. 4 Military Quarters, Kennedy Road, this morning charged her husband before Mr. R. O. Hutchinson, at the Magistracy, with leaving her employ without giving a month's notice. The defendant said he felt ill, and asked his mistress to allow him to go home for a day, but she refused, saying he was pretending. She threatened to have him arrested if he did not do his work, and actually called in an Indian constable. He told the latter the circumstances of the case, and the Indian went away, taking no notice of Mrs. Harrow's suggestion that he should arrest him. Later, Mrs. Harrow called in another constable, who gave him (witness) two slaps on the face, and pointed a revolver at him.

His Worship: This is becoming very interesting. Go on, tell us what happened then.

Defendant: Seeing the constable assaulting me, the amah interfered and told the constable that he should not beat me, as I was ill. The constable thereupon turned round and kicked the amah and pointed his revolver at her, saying she had no business to interfere. The constable assaulted the amah on the complainant's suggestion.

His Worship: Is this all true, or are you inventing it?—It is true, sir, the amah is in Court, and you can ask her.

Mrs. Harrow said she first employed the defendant at a wage of \$6 per month, but had since increased it to \$9. As an example of how good she had been to him, Mr. Harrow said that she gave him an advance of \$3 at China New Year. She had stood a lot of abuses on the part of the defendant without grumbling.

He often went away on sick leave, and she raised no objection. The last sick leave he had was in April. When he returned on April 18, she gave him \$7 and on the following Friday she gave him another \$2, thus paying his wages in full. On the 24th April, when she returned from Macao, the amah came to her and said that the defendant wanted an advance of \$2 to give to his father, who was ill, and wanted to go back to the country. Seeing that she had given him his wages only a few days ago, witness refused to make any advance.

On the morning of the 25th April, before going to work, witness's husband ordered the defendant to hush the plants, but he took no notice. She later told her son to again order the defendant to water the plants, but he still refused. When witness ultimately went and ordered him to do his work, the defendant said "You too muchee no good." Witness lost her patience with him then, and called in an Indian constable to have him arrested. The Indian could not understand what witness said, and went away. Later, witness called in European Sergeant AS, and the latter gave the defendant a couple of slaps on the face and made him water the plants. The amah interfered, and the Sergeant slapped her also. After the Sergeant went away, the defendant told witness he was ill, and begged her to let him go home, promising to return on the following day, and she let him go. He did not turn up on the following day, she informed the Police and had the defendant arrested.

The defendant said that the complainant was the most disliked woman in the whole barracks and changed several amahs in a month. No one could stay in her employ long. During the time he worked for her, she knocked him about a great lot.

Mrs. Harrow: That is not right, your Worship. I never laid a hand on him. I treated him like a European boy, and he took advantage.

His Worship: That is all right, Mrs. Harrow, I don't want to hear any more, thank you.

Proceeding, the defendant said that when he got home, he told his parents about what had happened, and they told him not to return. The complainant was still owing him a week's wages.

Mrs. Harrow said that was so. His Worship imposed a fine of \$4 or seven days' hard labour and ordered the defendant to forfeit the week's wages due to him.

## PRESERVATION OF FRUIT.

A discovery has been made by a Western Australian resident which is of great interest to exporters of fruit.

The process is to dip the fruit in a solution which in no way affects the quality of the article and is quite harmless. It is then dried and packed in a powder, which is dusted off when the consignment arrives at its destination. It is so far only effective with articles which start decay from the outside. Fruit which starts to decay around the stone, like peaches, cannot as yet be treated.

The cost of treatment has been stated to be approximately 2s. per case. This invention if successful will overcome the refrigerating space difficulty. Shipments have been sent to China and Singapore, which on arrival have been found to be in perfect condition.

The saving on a consignment of 50,000 cases was estimated at \$5,500.

## ENGLAND SELLS WARSHIPS.

## WHEN OUR BIG NAVY IS BUILT IT MAY HAVE NO SURFACE OPPONENTS.

England, according to the First Lord of the Admiralty, is selling some of her warships to other countries, doubtless to some little nations whose vanity will be tickled by the possession of a cruise or two, but who have not the slightest use for them and do not know yet that they are expensive toys.

With the signing of the armistice England stopped construction on all the warships in her dockyards, with the exception of those that were almost finished. Admiral of the Fleet Fisher, who as First Sea Lord revolutionized the British navy, introduced the dreadnought and the battle-cruiser and is recognized as the man who made it possible for the English fleet to hold the Germans impotent, is now demanding that all the big surface craft be scrapped. Why? Because with the same clear sight that showed him that superior speed and guns made the battle-cruiser independent of heavy armour he recognizes that the submarine and aircraft have made the big dreadnoughts so much junk.

But, in accordance with our usual custom, we have, in our imitation of British naval policy, only reached the point where England was ten years ago. Lord Fisher put oil burners in British warships. Some years after, and after our mercantile marine had been transformed to oil, our Navy followed suit. Out of the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war Lord Fisher built the Dreadnought. We copied it and we are building dreadnoughts now slower and with no more gun power than the British Queen Elizabeth had in 1914, and both Great Britain and Japan built during the war battle-ships that can outspeed and outrange the Queen Elizabeth.

England built battle-cruisers before the war and super-battle-cruisers during it. We are now just beginning to build battle-cruisers. Before the war Britain's naval policy was a fleet stronger than the combined fleet of the two next powers. We are now talking of a fleet stronger than any other in the world, which, of course, means England's.

At the same time a body of English naval opinion, headed by Lord Fisher, recommends that the British surface fleet be junked. What is not impossible is that when we get our proposed huge fleet of surface dreadnoughts and "battle-cruisers" built England and Japan will have none at all. The fact that the British Admiralty is beginning to sell off its ships may indicate that it is heeding Fisher.

If Lord Fisher's contention is right, and he has been right a great many times, a submarine fleet and aircraft can make our shores impregnable. Certainly they can make it impossible ever to land a hostile army. Even Britain, with all her navy, and with the short distance to go, did not dare try landing an army in the German rear in Belgium, though she considered it and wanted to.—S. F. Chronicle.

At the Kennedy Stables yesterday Messrs. Hughes and Hough offered for sale two pointers the property of the late Mr. G. W. Gegg. The Hon. Mr. John Johnstone bought Lighting for \$240 and Mr. Paterson secured Shooting for \$120.

## SEDITIONOUS PAMPHLETS.

## BRITISH WAR AIMS VILIFIED.

Calcutta, May 19th.—Frontier reports say that the press at Jellalabad under the control of General Nadir Khan continues to issue a series of pamphlets, distributed free, designed to stir up feeling against the British Government, both in Afghanistan and India. The latest contains a lying account of the part played by Great Britain in the war. It states that the English, having instigated the war, kept out of it till Belgium had been destroyed and France was on the eve of surrender; then finding Germany too was exhausted, the cunning British came in on the pretence of saving France. Germany could not hold out against the fresh unwearied troops employed by England, which thus succeeded in winning the war! The English then grabbed all the spoils. These falsehoods, of course, would not find currency anywhere but amongst the most ignorant classes in India and Afghanistan, to whom they are addressed. The leaflet goes on to say that the Afghans should make a Treaty with the Indian people but not with the Indian Government.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

THE Management of the "CHINA MAIL" desires to inform the public that its tariff for advertisements received on and after this date will be increased by 20 per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production, the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent during the past five years.

In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription and advertising rates—in some cases by as much as 100 per cent—and, at the same time, to curtail the size and number of pages. For the present, however, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of the "CHINA MAIL" unchanged.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

## TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

AS from to-day, all preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the "CHINA MAIL" will be charged for at the rate of \$1 each, providing they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—From 1st July, FURNISHED FLAT suitable for 2 BACHELORS. Hongkong preferred. Apply Box 1206, c/o "The China Mail" Ltd.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—STENOGRAPHER, good knowledge of English essential. Apply in person to ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co. Ltd.

Take a "WALLA-WALLA" BOAT to your ship. Phone No. 3516.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. LAH VEN KEE, to sell by Public Auction,

on **THURSDAY & FRIDAY,** the 17th & 18th June, 1920.

commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

**A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towkwong periods**

comprising:—

5-coloured, 3-coloured, blue and white bowls; plates, vases, incense burners, figures, pictures, snuff bottles, ornaments, flower pots, screens, plaques, etc., etc.

Very fine gold inlaid bronze vase, Sung.

Very fine green jade incense burner.

Very fine celadon vase, Sung.

Very fine white "Goddess of Mercy," Ming.

Very fine jade inlaid pictures, Kienlung.

Also

A Few Pieces of Sopchow Redwood Ware.

N.B. The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Wednesday, the 16th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

**LAMMERT BROS.**  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 11, 1920.

## NOTICES.

## A TROUSSEAU NEED NOT

BE COSTLY TO BE SMART, at

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,**

THE ALLURING CHOICE OF

"ELSIECO" LINGERIE IS

MATCHED ONLY BY THE

MODERATE PRICE

Ladies' Jap Silk Princess Skirts

hand made trimmed with hand

made Lace and Embroidery. \$17.50.

A large assortment of Hand Made Lingerie of all kinds in stock.

— ALSO —

**LADIES' SUMMER PYJAMAS.**

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

## COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.

A 2639	Hindustani Meow	Fox Trot Violin & Piano One Step
A 2297	Indiana	Jazz Band
A 2327	Darktown Strutters Ball	Fox Trot
A 5919	Beale Street	Princes Orchestra
	Lily of the Valley	One Step
	Broken Doll	Fox Trot Princes Band
	Biltmore Waltz	

**THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.**

18, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1332.

## ROUND THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

BY

**THE BEST & MOST COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS**

AT

**THE SPECIAL REDUCTION PRICES:—**

**HUDSON or CHANDLER, 7—passenger Motor Car \$12.00**

**OAKLAND, 5—passenger Motor Car \$ 9.00**

**Phone 2499. BREEZY GARAGE,**

151, Des Vœux Road, Central,  
(next to Sincere Co., Ltd.)

## PEPSODENT

TOOTH PASTE

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED

**COLONIAL DISPENSARY.**

14, Queen's Road Central

Telephone No. 1877.

## PORT WINES

From the oldest and most reliable

**OPORTO HOUSES.**

**WORLD-RENOWNED BRANDS.**

BELLO SEXO	per case 1 doz. qts. duty paid	\$40.00
DESTINTO	" " " "	32.00
PORTO CLUB	" " " "	30.00
SANTO ANTONIO	" " " "	24.00
FREI AGOSTINHO	" " " "	24.00

AGENTS:—

**GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.**

WINE MERCHANTS,

TEL. NO. 125

4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



## SHIPPING

## HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 6 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

## SAILINGS—

(During the docking of s.s. SUAN there will be no sailing to Macao at 8 a.m. and from Macao at 8 p.m.)  
To Macao daily at 8 p.m.  
From Macao daily at 8.30 a.m.Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.  
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. T. Cox & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

## STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

## NEW YORK.

## S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

About end of July.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

## S.S. "PERSIA"

Sailing on or about 29th June.

## S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 11th July.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE &amp; TRIESTE

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING

TO LEVANT, BLACK SEA &amp; DANUBE PORTS.

## S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 12th August.

## NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG &amp; JAVA

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 27th June.

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "HOKUTO MARU"

Sailing on or about 27th June.

## OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(NANYO YUSEN KAISHA)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN

PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA.

in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON &amp; CO. (TELEPHONE 516).

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG.

BURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

HAYRE MARU (Call Marseilles).....Wednesday, 16th June.

HIMALAYA MARU (Call Marseilles).....Sunday, 11th July.

## BUENOS AIRES.

Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritania, Durban and

Cape Town via Singapore.

SEATTLE MARU.....Sunday, 4th July.

MEXICO MARU.....Beginning of August.

## BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

GANGES MARU.....Friday, 25th June.

SAIGON MARU.....End of June.

## SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly

service.

SEISEN MARU.....Friday, 2nd July.

## SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Island.

MITSUKI MARU.....Thursday, 17th June.

## VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA.

Regular fortnightly service touching at immediate ports in

Japan and taking cargo Overland points U.S. in connection

with Chicago MILWAUKEE &amp; ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

ARIZONA MARU.....Tuesday, 28th June.

## NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco,

Panama and Cuban Ports.

AMAZON MARU.....Saturday, 26th June.

## JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KOSSEU MARU.....Sunday, 20th June.

## KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers

and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf

near the Harbour Office.

KAJO MARU.....Sunday, 13th June.

## TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SHISEN MARU For Takao (direct).....Wednesday, 9th June.

SOJUN MARU.....Thursday, 17th June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

## THE CHINA &amp; AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

For MELBOURNE &amp; SYDNEY via MANILA,

SAVANNAH &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS

"GARO" (Cargo only).....Wednesday, 9th July 2nd.

"HWAH FING".....Thursday, 17th July 4th.

(\*Calling at Port Darwin).

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA &amp; AUSTRALIA S. S. CO., LTD.

117 Cross Street, Singapore.

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI &amp; TIENTSIN

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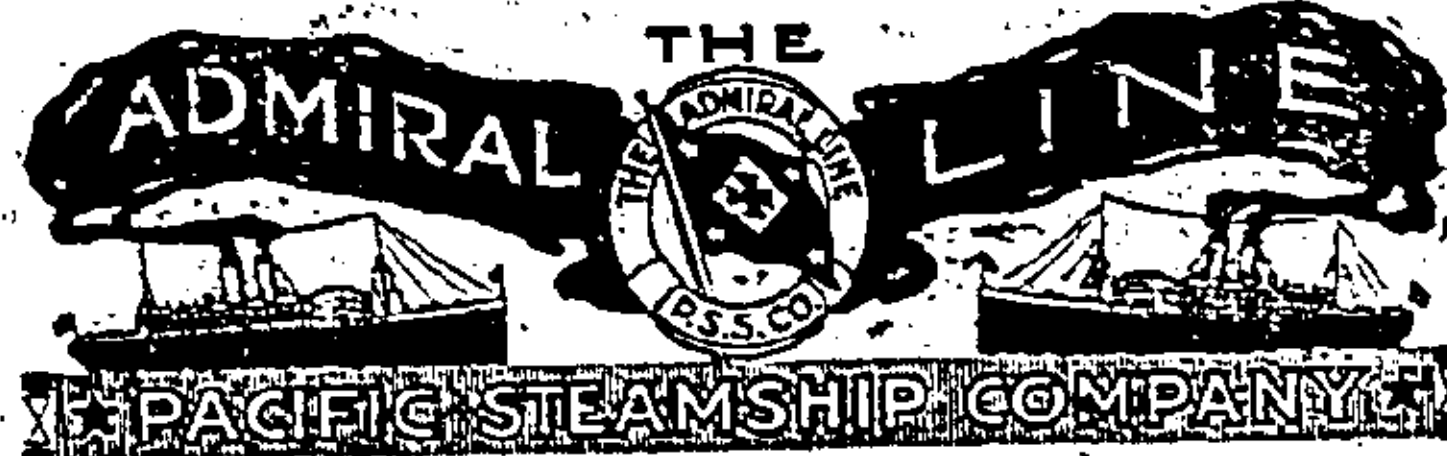
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Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Callings at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CROSBY".....About June 18th.

"ICONIUM".....About June 22nd.

"WHEATLAND MONTANA".....About July 17th.

For PORTLAND Direct.

(Callings at Shanghai and Kobe).

"MONTAGUE".....About June 15th.

"WABAN".....About June 23rd.

"ABERCOSS".....About July 4th.

"PAWLET".....About July 26th.

Through Bills of Lading Issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478.

Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.



## SHIPPING

# P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).  
**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES**  
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST  
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.  
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED  
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From	Destination
"NELLOR"*	7,000	18th June	MASSILLON LONDON & A'warp.
"KARMA"*	8,000	30th June	MASSILLON LONDON & A'warp.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN"	6,100	14th June at 1 p.m.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.
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## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	51st July.	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
"EASTERN"	4,000	13th Aug.	

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"GREGORY APCAR"	4,600	15th June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	5,100	19th June	Shanghai and Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
\*Calls at Antwerp.  
Tickets interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.L.S.N. Company's steamers between  
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of  
the P. & O. tickets Singapore to Colombo.  
All Saloons are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steaming and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Passengers must not more than 24 hours before sailing will be received at the  
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents  
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents  
or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the  
Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.  
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days  
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No  
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,**  
12, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## SEATTLE &amp; VICTORIA via Shanghai &amp; Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern  
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU ... .. Tuesday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.

TAKIWA MARU (Calling Manila &amp; Keelung) Friday, 20th June, at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (Calling Manila &amp; Keelung) Friday, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.

## LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,

Colombo, Suez, Port Said &amp; Marseilles.

KITANO MARU ... .. Friday, 11th June, at Noon.

INABA MARU ... .. Friday, 25th June, at Noon.

KAMO MARU ... .. Friday, 9th July, at Noon.

## HAMBURG, LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore,

Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TSURUGA MARU ... .. Monday, 21st June.

## LIVERPOOL &amp; MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo,

Suez and Port Said.

TORIWA MARU ... .. Friday, 8th July.

## MELBOURNE &amp; SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... .. Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

HIKOKU MARU ... .. Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

## NEW YORK &amp; HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murnora,

San Francisco, Panama &amp; Colon.

TOYOOKA MARU ... .. Sunday, 20th June.

## SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... .. Beginning of July.

## BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

TALAN MARU ... .. Friday, 18th June.

YEROFU MARU ... .. Friday, 2nd July.

## CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

DELAGA MARU ... .. Sunday, 27th June.

## JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

HIKOKU MARU ... .. Monday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

## SHANGHAI, KORE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

SHIRAKI MARU ... .. Sunday, 18th June.

FUKU MARU ... .. Wednesday, 23rd June.

ITO MARU ... .. Friday, 18th June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—  
**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
S. YASUDA, Manager.  
Telephone Nos. 278 & 348.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

ORIGIN.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR EXPORTS APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Shinryo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 17th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Siberia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Endor Maru	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 14th July.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nile	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 18th June.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 18th June.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	Crosskey	The Admiral Line	On 18th June.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Arctic Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th June.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Shanghai, &c.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th June, at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Ed.	On 1st July.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Ed.	On 20th July.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shinryo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th June.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd June at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan	Kyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th July.
Marseilles, London & Antwerp	Nellor	P. & O. B.I. & A.L.	On 17th June.
Portland	Montague	The Admiral Line	About 16th June.
Shanghai and Yokohama	Persia	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 20th June.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th June, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Devanah	P. & O. B.I. & A.L.	On 18th June.
Amoy, Shanghai and Fuku	Ichang	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th June, at 3 p.m.
Shanghai and Tientsin	Fingchow	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th June, at 3 p.m.
Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Delago Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th June.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Yao Waserwick	Java-China-Japan Lin.	On 18th June.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Kajo Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th June.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th June.
Saigon, Amoy & Fookien	Hailong	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th June.
San Francisco Direct	West Hindrod	Southwestern & Dixon, Inc.	On 18th June.
Bombay & Colombo	Ganges Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th June.
London and Antwerp	Harve Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th June.
London via Spore, Fuku & Cebu &c.	Imata Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th June, at Noon.
Manila, Delago Bay, Durban	Seattle Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 4th July.
Marseilles, London & Antwerp	Nellor	P. & O. B.I. & A.L.	On 18th June.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Shisen Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 14th June.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B.C.

— VIA —

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

## S.S. "MATTAWA"

Will sail from HONGKONG on or about 26th JUNE.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and  
U.S. overland points.

For freight apply to:—

P. A. COX,  
Acting General Agent,  
C. P. O. S., Ltd.

## JAVA-PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIN

Next sailing for SAN FRANCISCO

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have  
accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.  
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.  
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the  
United States of America and Canada.  
For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the  
**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIN,**  
GENERAL MANAGERS  
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1674.

## THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO  
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and  
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing  
Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will  
be forwarded free on application.Telegraphic Address "COOKSON." THOS. COOK & SON,  
Telephone No. 124. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.

Also HANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Cable Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.4.

## STEAMING COAL.

Contracts Solicited for Bunkering (Ships  
at Hongkong, Shanghai, Keelung (Formosa)  
And All Leading Japan Ports.

K. KIMURA &amp; CO.

2, Connaught Road Central.  
Cable Add. "Propaganda." Tel. No. 2530.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 500 tons long.

Works Office: 24, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.

Shipping Office: 24, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.

Telegrams: "KWONGHIP" and "KWONGHIP" in application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

## SHIPPING

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "ECUADOR" ... .. TUESDAY, June 15th.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... .. WEDNESDAY, July 14th.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... .. WEDNESDAY, August 11th.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels

S.S. "WEST CONOR" ... .. Beginning of June for Baltimore via  
Suez and Canal Ports of call.

## HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

S.S. "DOYLESTOWN" ... .. SATURDAY, June 12th for Calcutta via  
Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all Points in the United  
States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading issued to Baltimore, Havana,  
Central and South American Ports.For further information apply to—  
**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,**  
Hotel Mansions, Cable Address "SOLANO"

Telephone 161.

## STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Offices: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A.; Shanghai,  
China; Manila, P.I.; Saigon, Kobe, Japan and Hongkong.Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United  
States Shipping Board.

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA &amp; PHILIPPINES.

For SAN FRANCISCO.

"WEST HIMROD" ... .. 18th June.

"EASTERN TRADER" ... .. 23rd June.

For SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER.

"WEST JENA" ... .. 11th June.

ALSO

Amalgamated with

New York

Operating Baltimore via Panama service, to the Far East.

Arrivals and sailings to be announced later.

Through rates quoted and through Bills of Lading to all overland points in  
U.S.A. and Canada.HONGKONG OFFICE—1st Floor, Powell's Building,  
12, Des Voeux Road, Telephone 3008.

## STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

HONGKONG

For SEATTLE and VANCOUVER.

U.S.S.B.

"WEST JENA"

11th JUNE, 1920.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian  
Overland Common Points.For Freight and Particulars apply:—  
**STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.,**  
Agents.

Powell's Building.

Telephone No. 3008.

## STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

HONGKONG.

For SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT

U.S.S.B.

S.S. "WEST HIMROD"

12th JUNE, 1920.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian  
Overland Common Points.For Freight and Particulars apply:—  
**STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.,**  
Agents.

Powell's Building.

Telephone No. 3008.

## E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,

viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.

Also Shipchandlery Articles.

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25, Wing Woe Street, Central.

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THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS  
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED  
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA  
GENERALLY.ORDER IT BEFORE GOING  
HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN  
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE  
COLONY.

SHIPBUILDERS.  
SHIP REPAIRERS.  
BOILER-MAKERS.  
FORGE MASTERS.  
OXY-ACETYLENE, AND  
ELECTRIC WELDERS.  
MECHANICAL, AND  
ELECTRICAL  
ENGINEERS.

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY**  
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

## —DRY DOCK—

Length 757 Feet.

Length on Blocks 760 Feet.

Depth of Centre of  
SILL (B.W.O.S.T.) 24 ft. 8 ins.

## —THREE SLIPWAYS—

Capable of Handling Ships up  
to 3,000 Tons Displacement.Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of  
lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

AGENTS

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Tel. Address: "TAIKOO," HONGKONG.

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You can't get wet in the  
**Mattamac**  
Feather weight Waterproof

Exceptionally light in weight,  
yet intensely strong and dur-  
able, absolutely waterproof and  
thoroughly well made.

FIRST  
GRADE \$15.00 each

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.  
34 to 48 chest in various lengths.

**MACKINTOSH**

& CO., LTD.  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.  
18, Des Voeux Road. Telephone 88.



#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A. Fong, the photographer, of 31 Queen's Road, submits a photo 12x10 showing the troops presenting arms, etc., at Black Pier, at the reception of the Rumanian prince. It is a very clear picture.

A report has been made to the Police by a shipwrecked Chinese seaman, believed to be the only survivor of a crew of seven, that whilst his sailing boat was off Kowloon on the 6th inst., it was captured by a squall. He managed to cling to the upturned craft, and drifted with it for several hours until he was rescued by a passing junk. All his fobs disappeared immediately the accident took place, and he believes they were all drowned. A Police launch has been sent out.

Two fobs of a Chinese firm were yesterday entrusted with \$11,000 by their employer to pay to certain creditors. They left the shop together. In the evening, one of them returned, and reported to the master that the other man had absconded with the money. His story was to the effect that he arrived in town, the other man gave him what he called a very important letter, to post at the Post Office. He was told to hurry, the other promising to wait for him at a stated spot. He went to the Post Office, and on his return found the other had gone. He waited a while, and when it got dark, and the other did not return, he made tracks to the shop to report the matter. As they had express orders before leaving the shop, not on any account to leave each other's company, the master handed the fob to the Police in whose custody he now is. The Police have tried to question him, believing that he knows more than he alleged, but he has said nothing beyond what he had told his master. In spite of the fact that all wharves and railway stations were watched immediately the report was made to the Police, the other man has not been arrested.

#### ASSORTED CARGOES.

The P. & O. "Delta" (Mackinnon-Mackenzie, and Co., Agents), which sailed from Hongkong on June 6, took the following mixed cargo from here.

For London—50 bales of waste silk, 35 rolls of Mats, 8 cases of bristles, 42 cases of Chinaware, 700 cases of Cane pins, 10 bales of raw silk, 15 cases of powder paper, 243 packages of New Zealand hemp, 5 cases of Sugar, 4 cases of Ginger, 1 case books and 17 packages of personal effects.

For Gibraltar—3 cases of silk goods.

For Lyons—60 bales of raw silk.

For Marseilles—70 bales of raw silk, 5 cases star aniseed oil, and 11 packages of personal and household effects.

For Port Said—1 case of glass bangles and 1 case of silk goods.

#### LEAGUE TENNIS.

The following will represent the Chinese Recreation Club to play their Tennis League match against the Recreation Club, tomorrow at 4.30 p.m., on the Chinese Recreation Club grounds, Causeway Bay: Ng Sze Kwong and Lo Man Pan; Ng Sze Kwong and Lo Man Ho; Wong Po Keung and Choy Man Ping.

#### MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.O.S. R.M.S. "Montague" arrived at Keelung on June 10 a.m. left there on June 10 p.m. and is due at Shanghai (Wooing) on June 12.

The C.P.O.S. Co.'s R.M.S. "Mattawa" arrived at Colombo on the 7th June, left there on the 8th June and is due at Singapore on the 14th June.

The C.P.O.S. Co.'s R.M.S. "Empress of Japan" arrived at Yokohama on the 3rd June, left there 4th June and is due at Vancouver on Wednesday 14th June.

#### FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

#### PEKING PANICKY.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TUCHUNS' FORCES.

PEKING, June 9. Peking continues panicky, dreading a coup d'etat before June 20, but though the conditions justify uncertainty, intelligent circles consider that there is no occasion for alarm, believing that the threatened movements and counter-movements of the Tsuchuns' forces will result in a stalemate. The Government is, however, seriously embarrassed at the request of each of the ex-rival Southern groups that the Government will not recognise the other.

The Government does not wish to abandon the progress made by negotiating with the separate Southern elements. The President prefers the Southerners to compose their differences in order that the Government may negotiate with the Southerners united as a whole.

#### THE DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL SETTLEMENT.

PEKING, June 9. The Government is assured of requisite funds to meet the dragon-boat festival settlement by borrowing five millions from the local banks—three millions secured on the Salt Customs surpluses and two millions on the wine and tobacco revenues. The balance will be derived from the Salt Customs surpluses for the month of May.

#### AMERICAN OWNED NEWSPAPER RAIDED.

PEKING, June 9. The American Legation has lodged a protest against the Chinese Police raiding the American-owned newspaper Yi Shih Pao.

#### LOOKING FOR A FOG.

There is an American visitor to England who has just completed a journey of 3,000 miles to see a London fog. Otherwise, Mr. David Belasco, the well-known playwright and producer, is quite normal.

A thin drizzle of rain was descending from a gloomy sky when a Daily News representative met Mr. Belasco on his arrival a few weeks ago. "I like this weather," he said, beaming affectionately at it, "but it is not quite what I want. I would like to see a genuine fog, one of those murky fogs of Asiatic yellow that can only be found in London. I am going to produce a new play by Mr. Edward Knobloch next season. One of the scenes is supposed to take place during a London fog, and the little heroine, against her doctor's orders, goes out to the balcony and catches a chill. I must get the atmosphere right, and so I shall be very pleased if there is a fog while I am here."

During his week's stay in London Mr. Belasco intends to see if there is an opening for him here as a producer. "I am anxious," he said, "to bring some of my own plays to this country, and produce them myself, and also to produce plays by English authors. I might even consider seriously having a theatre. But first I must make sure that I won't be in the way. There would be no intention to teach the British public or producers."

"How shall I know if I am in the way? By intuition, of course. Incidentally, although I am not looking especially for new plays, if I see anything I like, I shall be only too glad to secure it."

#### A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaint. It is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

#### SOULESS BUREAU.

##### LABOUR EXCHANGES.

##### TREATMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

A strong indictment of the way Employment Bureaux are run and the unsympathetic treatment handed out to Ex-Service men is made by Mr. John E. Raven, a barrister, of Plowden-buildings, and until recently a Civil Liberties Commissioner. Mr. Raven's charge is that "for unnecessary extravagance with public funds and for want of consideration to private individuals the Labour Exchanges are hard to beat."

"I am not unsympathetic to the idea of Labour Exchanges," said Mr. Raven to a Globe representative. "I am not prejudiced against them—but they are not living bodies. My experience as a Commissioner has brought before me so many instances of indifference and laxity that I think it is time to speak out."

"My charges are mainly that men entitled to come to me to seek assistance in re-starting their little businesses after they were demobilised were often and often allowed to remain in ignorance of the fact that there was a Commissioner to whom they ought to apply. The result was that their names were not removed from the Exchange register, and they went on drawing that out-of-work benefit, sometimes for as long as six, seven, and eight months before they were told."

"In some cases men were drawing unemployment pay for nine and twelve months—amounts ranging to £70 were not infrequent for that time—in ignorance of the fact that they could have assistance in re-starting."

"In almost every case the men, when questioned, gave the same answer. They didn't tell us, or they treated us like dirt, or they just registered us and paid our money, but if we had known we could have been in our old jobs and saving money for ourselves."

"Most of the men eligible for assistance were men who had been, say, hawkers or in a small way of business before the war. They needed to get a little money to re-start, to buy a donkey or a barrow. We had their pre-war average of earnings, so that we were not likely to waste money."

"If they had been sent to me there was no reason why they should have been on the Labour Exchange books more than a week longer. In two cases, when I complained to my own department on the matter, I was told that notice respecting the Civil Liberties were in the windows of the Exchange. In one case a man whom I told to go back to the Exchange and ask why he had not been sent to me at first returned with the answer that he had been told to go to the Post Office."

"My point is that much money was wasted simply because the Exchanges do not use ordinary sense in dealing with the men. They do not try to get into touch with the men, to learn their needs or furnish them with full information. It is the old story of red tape."

"It is all very well for the officials to say they have to deal with large bodies of men. There is no reason why the men should not be treated judiciously and properly. It is the job of the Exchanges to sort out the men."

"If the work were done properly the Exchanges would be a real aid to the country. If not, we might as well abolish the whole thing."

Mr. Raven is contemplating writing a full story of his experiences as a Commissioner for Sussex, in which he may give instances of the clumsy procedure of the Exchanges as they came in touch with his duties.

#### PROPERTY SALE.

The valuable leasehold property, comprising 1,848 square feet of land, on which is erected a 4-storey house, situated at No. 2 Morrison Hill Road, opposite the experimental opium farm, was sold at auction by Mr. A.G. Da Rocha, Auctioneer, at 3 p.m. to-day. The annual Crown rent on the property is \$24.

The bidding was not very lively, there being only two participants, but a fair price was realized, the property being knocked down to Mr. E. Marmiro, of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., for the sum of \$13,500.

The property was part of the estate of Braulio Maria Concepcion, Spanish, recently deceased.

#### \$1500 LEFT IN STREET CHAIR.

Mr. Bukusky, a passenger on the s.s. "Kitano Maru" reported to the Police yesterday afternoon, that he had left a parcel containing \$1,500 in a chair, the number of which he knew. Detectives were immediately sent out, and the chair was discovered. The bearer, when questioned produced the parcel, just as when Mr. Bukusky had left it, and said that he had intended to take it to the Police Station on finishing work that evening. Mr. Bukusky suitably rewarded the coolies for their honesty.

#### CANTON GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

##### INJUNCTION AGAINST DR. WU TING-FANG.

The case concerning Dr. Wu Ting-fang and the Canton Funds was concluded on June 2 at the Shanghai Mixed Court, before Mr. Blackburn, British Assessor, and Magistrate Li. When the Court made a new order restraining Dr. Wu from removing from any bank or banks moneys being the surplus Customs Revenue remitted by the Government at Peking for the use of the Military Government of the Republic of China.

Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared in support of the original motion urged by Chang Chih-chiao, and Messrs. S. Fessenden and M. Reader Harris appeared for Dr. Wu. Dr. Fischer watched the case on behalf of the Chinese Government.

The decision of the Court, which was read by the Assessor, was as follows:

This matter is before the Court on an application by counsel for defendant for an order that the action be dismissed and the injunction granted herein on April 17 be dissolved. On April 28, we said in this Court: "It appears to us (subject to argument) that the proper course for us to adopt, and that in fact the only thing in our power to do, is to preserve this trust fund and not allow it to be used for any purpose whatever until either the parties have come to some agreement as to its disposal, or we are otherwise satisfied beyond all manner of doubt, and without the introduction of questions of constitutional law, as to the person or persons to whom the fund should be paid, or in whose hands it should be allowed to remain."

On May 20 we heard argument by counsel on both sides. Mr. Fessenden and M. Harris on behalf of Dr. Wu, and Mr. Blackburn on behalf of the Chinese Government. The whole matter was a political one and so not within the jurisdiction of this Court, and also that our injunction was had on two grounds, firstly because injunctions ought not to be granted in political cases, and secondly because the injunction being ancillary to the main suit, it must be dissolved with our refusal to decide the issue on which the suit depended.

M. Macleod on the other hand maintained that in its essence the case was not political at all, that it was composed of a number of issues of fact capable of proof by ordinary legal methods, and that this Court was not only competent but bound to take jurisdiction.

A POLITICAL DISPUTE. Now our reply to these arguments is merely this—Though it may be possible, by close analysis and the use of sophistry to show that there is nothing political about this case, it is useless to deny that as a whole it is political and nothing else. And therefore we refuse to try it, not interfere in political matters, but merely because we will have nothing whatever to do with the disputes of any of the governments or political parties in China, and we refuse to allow this Court to be used for the settlement of any such disputes.

But it does not follow that we are therefore to allow any person on the plea of politics to claim sanctuary in this foreign settlement, bring here the property in dispute, which he fears would be wrested from him if he remained on Chinese soil and here dispose of or enjoy it without let or hindrance. It would be grossly unfair to an aggrieved party who has used due diligence were we to refuse him the right of prosecuting his suit and at the same time allow his aggressor to get away unhindered with the property in dispute.

THE BETTER WAY. We are quite prepared to admit that in laying an injunction upon Dr. Wu Ting-fang, while at the same time refusing to hear evidence on any of the material issues of the case against him, we have not been guided by any legal principles or any rule of law; the only principle by which we have been guided is that of holding the scales as evenly as possible between the parties. It is for this reason that we feel that until such time as this suit is withdrawn or compromised or better still—until Dr. Wu Ting-fang, by leaving the shelter of this foreign settlement, withdraws himself from the jurisdiction of this Court, the present injunction must be continued. But in order to avoid any doubt as to our intentions, and to prevent any question arising through the use of foreign technical terms, we say quite clearly that we refuse to try any of the issues between the Southern Government and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, and we withdraw our previous order and make a new one in these terms:

"It is hereby ordered that Dr. Wu Ting-fang shall not remove from any bank or banks holding the same money being surplus Customs Revenue remitted by the Government of the Republic of China."

Mr. Fessenden entered a formal protest against the decision of the Court and the matter then concluded.

#### NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR whom you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Colic Remedy. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this remedy and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and discomfort. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

#### ALLEGED TRIAD SOCIETY MURDER.

##### TWO MEN CHARGED.

Inspector Willis, of No. 7 Police Station this morning formally charged two Chinese before Mr. R. O. Hutchinson, with the murder of District Watchman No. 18, Hau Cheung, in Lee Sing Street, off Connaught Road West, at 11.30 p.m., on the 31st ultimo. The case was remanded until the 18th inst.

While on his rounds on the night in question the watchman was suddenly attacked from behind by an unknown man and stabbed in the left side of the abdomen. His assailant then decamped. No assistance to the wounded man was forthcoming, and he had to walk all the way to the Government Civil Hospital. It was after his admittance to the hospital that Inspector Willis was communicated with, and received the first intimation of what had occurred. The watchman was operated upon immediately after admittance, but he succumbed to the wound on the morning of the 1st inst. While the watchman did not know the identity of his assailant, it appeared that he had known for a long time that his life was threatened by a certain Chiuchow Triad Society in whose bad books he had managed to get himself by causing the banishment of one of its members some months ago. It is alleged that a reward had been offered for his life ever since. He is himself a Chiuchow man.

With this clue to work upon, the Police set to work immediately after his death, to trace the murderer. In the course of his investigations, a detective received information which eventually brought him in contact with the second defendant, whom he accused of the murder of Hau Cheung. This man then made a statement which led to the arrest of the first defendant, who is alleged to be the man who did the actual stabbing. The story the second defendant told the Police was that he was offered \$50 by the Triad Society to kill Hau Cheung, but refused to have anything to do with it. On hearing of this offer, the first defendant went to the Society's headquarters and volunteered to do the job for \$30, on condition that he would be given the title of Ah Kung (one of the most coveted and "honourable" titles one can receive from a Triad Society). Lots were then drawn to see who should accompany the would-be murderer, to help in the identification of the victim, and to see that the work was done. This fell to the second defendant and another man, who kept watch at the corner of the street on the eventful night, and actually saw the stabbing take place. In spite of strenuous work on the part of the Detective Department, the third man has not yet been arrested.

#### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

##### ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Hachiro Maru" Captain Tomizawa, 1,770 tons, arrived this morning at 5.30 a.m. from Chin Wan Tao with 3,236 tons of coal.

The s.s. "Madras" Capt. G. Simpson Jones, 4,236 tons, arrived yesterday at 5.30 p.m. from Singapore with 2,155 tons of general cargo.

##### DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Kitano Maru" Captain Cope, sailed for London via Singapore at noon to-day with 700 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Kung Ping" Captain Shephard, sailed for Shanghai at 5 p.m. to-day with 850 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hachiro Maru" Captain Stewart, sailed for Foochow via Swatow and Amoy at 2 p.m. to-day with 1,800 tons of general cargo.

##### ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "MADRAS" (Brit.), cleared today, and will sail for Kobe via Shanghai at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "WABUN" (Brit.), cleared today, and will sail for Kwong Chow via Manila to-day.

##### CLEARANCES.

June 11. The s.s. "MADRAS" (Brit.), cleared today, and will sail for Kobe via Shanghai at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "WABUN" (Brit.), cleared today, and will sail for Kwong Chow via Manila to-day.

##### DEPARTURES.

June 11. The s.s. "WAR GHURKA" (Brit.) Capt. Quere, Agent A. F. Co. left for Tarakan to-day.

The s.s. "LOONGSANG" (Brit.) Capt. Simpson, Agent J. M. & Co. left for Manila to-day.

The s.s. "ROMBER MARU" (Jap.) Capt. Tarnag, Agent K. F. Co. left for Bombay via Singapore to-day.

"WALLA-WALLAS" (Jap.) Agent K. F. Co. left for Hong Kong to-day.

#### DAIRY FARM NEWS.

##### FROZEN SMOKED FISH

New shipment ex S.S. "Cardiganshire"

SELECTED FILLETS	60 cents per lb.
FINNAN HADDOCKS	50 " " "
SELECTED KIPPERS	40 " " "
RED HERRINGS	30 " " "
FROZEN SALMON (Canadian)	60 " " "
SALTED SALMON (Siberian)	20 " " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.



Hava Your Batteries  
— always charged by  
just inserting the plug for both Hongkong  
& Kowloon Current.

**UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.**

York Buildings, CHATER ROAD.

#### THE OPTICAL COMPANY

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
SPECIALISTS: EYEGLASSES,  
LENSES, ETC.  
Optometrists to Hong Kong, Kowloon, Canton, etc.  
EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE.

#### BATHING COSTUME

LADIES & GENTS

High At

Quality Moderate

Goods Prices.

**THE WING ON CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG EMPORIUM  
Phones 186 & 188. Phones 196 & 198.

#### CONVERSION OF WAR STORES.

##### A GREAT ENTERPRISE

The enterprise and initiative of the Aircraft Disposal Company, Ltd., of which Mr. Godfrey Isaacs and Mr. Handley Page are the guiding spirits, is indicated in the initial plans by which the company will arrange—

To provide every type of British aeroplane ranging from single-seater scouts to multi-engine passenger and freight machines;

Supply complete air forces. Such undertakings will embrace the formation of squadrons of fighting, bombing and reconnaissance aeroplanes, and the supply of hangars, mechanical transport, repair shops, searchlights, and flares. Schools of instruction will be instituted for the training of pilots and British instructors provided.

Inaugurate air routes in various parts of the world. Suitable machines capable of carrying passengers and freight will be supplied and organisation completed for the institution of aerodromes, the training of ground personnel and the institution of meteorological and wireless services.

Sell aeroplanes for sporting purposes and also for business firms who wish to utilise aircraft as a means of delivering quantities of urgent mails or freight.

This programme, comprehensive as it is, exhausts but one side of the activities of the company. At whose invitation, a representative of The Journal of Commerce recently visited the Wadden Aerodrome and inspected the vast accumulation of aeroplanes, hydroplanes, and an almost inexhaustible stock of stores and spare parts, ranging from engines of

all makes to the most delicate aeronautical instruments. Uses are rapidly being discovered for a multiplicity of parts which, to the uninitiated, look like scrap. Old cylinders for instance, are being converted into pleasant toned gongs, and attractive electric stands, propellers to hat-stands, clock cases, walking sticks, etc., steel tubing to bedsteads, and wire to strainers for spring mattresses.

High-powered engines, which oftentimes gave the evening battle to seek shelter, are already in use as auxiliaries in electric power stations; others suitable geared in motor boats and cars. Revolutionary engines are doing service as speedometers. There are 350,000 sparking plugs, 100,000 magnets, 1,000 tons of ball bearings, all finding a ready market. It is indeed difficult to visualize either the vastness of the work taken over from the Government or the potentialities and uses to which it may be usefully diverted with profit to the company and to the public.

The enterprise has been made that only by allowing private enterprise to handle the material will it be possible successfully to secure to peace that which was produced for war. That which is safe to assert that what Mr. Handley Page as the selling agent for the company's material will be made to maintain the production of British aircraft, manufacturing, and the high standard of British engineering skill. Already the company has disposed of more aircraft than did the Disposal Board during the whole of its official existence, and judging from inquiries from all parts of the world the company will soon be in the full stride of successful commercial endeavour in the financial results of which the Government will participate.



## A MAULANA IN TROUBLE.

## INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES.

Allahabad, May 18th.—A Conference of Ulama from different parts of the country was held at Allahabad on Saturday, to consider what steps should be taken regarding the action of the Government against Maulana Syed Mahmood Fakhr, as the result of his speeches in connection with the Khalifat agitation.

The case against Maulana Mahmood Fakhr has been decided by the District Magistrate, Allahabad, who sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment for refusing to furnish security for good behaviour which he was called upon to do for his public speeches in connection with the Khalifat agitation. The court room was crowded during the proceedings and the Maulana was led to prison unescorted by the police to avoid any demonstration.

## AERODROMES IN EGYPT.

## A GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY.

Allahabad, May 22nd.—The Egyptian correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that a decree has been published declaring the erection of aerodromes in Egypt to be a Government monopoly and ordering that no ground may be used as a regular station for the departure or landing of aeroplanes, except by permission of the Egyptian Government. This measure follows on the lines which have been adopted by other countries, and is introduced in view of the considerable development which may be expected in aviation and the extension of aerial facilities which will become necessary in Egypt. Already there are two magnificent aerodromes at Heliopolis, five miles to the northwest of Cairo; at Helwan, nineteen miles to the south; at Assiut, Assiut and Aswan, while at intervening points good landing grounds have been prepared. In the near future when flying has become a regular means of transport, these aerodromes, which in the meantime will have been considerably improved, will prove of infinite value and a regular customs cordon will, no doubt, be instituted at every point.

The control of aviation in Egypt is placed under the Ministry of Communications, which has under its control all means of communication within and up to the Egyptian frontiers. Communications are in all countries of strategic importance and in none more than in Egypt, and it is highly probable that if any devaluation of responsibility takes place in the administration of the country and the Egyptians are given any large measure of control over their internal affairs, communications will be among the reserved departments.

## VALUE OF LIFE'S JOYS.

## FIFTEEN POUNDS FOR MAN WHO CANNOT PLAY FOOTBALL.

Fifteen hundred pounds damages were awarded in the King's Bench recently to Benjamin Harris, of Penarth, Merthyr Tydfil, a Rugby footballer, for injuries received when he was knocked down by a motor car near Woking. Harris, when a private in the Guards' M.G. Regt., was walking along a road one night to Farnham, and was knocked down from behind by the car, which, it was stated, was driven at excessive speed on the wrong side of the road. In consequence of the accident, Harris's face has been badly disfigured, and he has sustained other permanent injuries. The Lord Chief Justice said that, owing to his injuries, the plaintiff had lost the prospect of the full enjoyment of his life. He could not play football again, or engage in other sports.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 11, 1920.

On London	3-5
On demand	3-5
30 days sight	3-5
4 months sight	3-5
Credit, 4 months sight	3-5
Documentary 4 months sight	3-10
On Paris	—
On demand	—
Credit, 4 months sight	890
On New York	—
On demand	—
Credit, 60 days sight	71
On Bombay	—
On demand	179
On Calcutta	—
On demand	179
On Singapore	—
On demand	184
On Manila	—
On demand	182
On Shanghai	—
On demand	nom.
30 days sight (private paper)	nom.
On Yokohama	—
On demand	189
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per oz.)	38.40
Silver (per oz.)	55.25
Silver (per oz.)	48

## SUBSIDIARY COIN.

Hongkong 50 cents sub.	5% dis.
" 10 "	5% dis.
" 5 "	5% dis.
Chinese coins	7% dis.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	11% pm.
Chinese Copper Cash	5% pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	7% pm.
Rate of Native Interest	7% dis.
Chinese Sub. Coin	7% dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	7% dis.

## FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back bathe the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE "GLIDDEN" PAINTS

## READY FOR USE.

A PAINT FOR EVERY PURPOSE.  
A PAINT THAT ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION.

We carry stocks of all colours—  
Marine Paints, House Paints, Varnishes and Stains,  
Roofing Paint and Exterior Paints  
and what is important to you in this damp climate,  
A WATERPROOF PAINT.

HOGG, KARANJIA & CO., LTD.  
No. 1a, Chater Road, Hongkong.

## HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

A Great Factor in Food Economy.



Pure, full-cream milk enriched with all the nutritive elements of malted barley and wheat in powder form. Every particle is wholesome, nourishing, it keeps indefinitely, and there is absolutely no waste. The addition of hot or cold water instantly forms a delicious food beverage so highly nutritious and so easily digested that it advantageously replaces heavier forms of diet which require more digestive effort, yet at the same time it supplies fuller nutritive value. It is therefore economical in all respects and suits all ages.

READY IN A MOMENT BY STIRRING BRISKLY IN  
HOT OR COLD WATER ONLY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.  
Accept no substitute. There is nothing "just as good."

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

## PHOTO SUPPLIES.

Cameras,  
Camera Supplies,  
Printing Paper,  
Blank Photo Cards,  
Printing,  
Developing,  
Enlarging,  
Natural Colouring.

## THE KWONG KWUI COMPANY

69, Queen's Road Central.  
Telephone No. 3170.

## BANKS.

## ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

## HONGKONG.

**TAKE ADVANTAGE** of the High Rates of Exchange and open an interest bearing Gold Dollar or Sterling Account. Withdrawals may be made from such accounts in Local Currency if desired.

Certificates of Deposit issued in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

Letters of Credit issued.

We issue American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers' Checks, payable throughout the World.

## HEAD OFFICE:

## NEW YORK.

Other Offices in the East:

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN MANILA  
PEKING HANKOW CANTON  
CHANGSHA

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 11th JUNE, 1920.

## OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

## BANKS.

Sterling Exchange 3/8 T. T.

Hongkong Bank ... \$650 ss.

MAKING INVESTMENTS.

Canton Ins. ... \$385 b. 400 ss.

North China Ins. ... \$1100 n.

Union Ins. ... \$825 n.

Yongkoo Ins. ... \$117 n.

Far Eastern Ins. ... \$117 n.

Fire Insurance.

China Fire Ins. ... \$128 n.

Hongkong Fire Ins. ... \$305 b.

Services.

Donghai ... \$34 b.

H.K. Steamship ... \$34 b.

Indo-Chinese ... \$34 b.

Do. (Do.) ... \$34 b.

Shall Transport ... \$34 b.

Star Ferry ... \$34 b.

Revenues.

China Sugars ... \$34 b.

Malayan Sugars ... \$34 b.

Minerals.

Kallan Mining Adm. ... 100/ s.

Langkai ... 100/ s.

Shanghai Loans ... 100/ s.

Shai Explorations ... 100/ s.

Bank ... 100/ s.

French Mines ... 100/ s.

Ural Coalfields ... 100/ s.

Doors, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H. & K. Wharves ... \$34 b.

H. & W. Wharves ... \$34 b.

Shai Docks ... \$34 b.

New Engineering ... \$34 b.

Lanes, Hotels & Buildings.

Central Estates ... \$34 b.

Hongkong Hotels ... \$34 b.

China Hotels ... \$34 b.

Shanghai Hotels ... \$34 b.

Hongkong ... \$34 b.

Kowloon Lands ... \$34 b.

Land Reclamations ... \$34 b.

West Point ... \$34 b.

Corporations.

Evo Cottons ... \$34 b.

Kong Fib. ... \$34 b.

Leim Kong Mills ... \$34 b.

Oriental ... \$34 b.

Shanghai Cottons ... \$34 b.

Yangtze ... \$34 b.

Mineral Products.

Cements ... \$34 b.

China-Borneo ... \$34 b.

China 12th Old ... \$34 b.

China 12th Old ... \$34 b.

## THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 3, 1920.

## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 111, Queen's Road, Central.

Branches: Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, etc.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits.

Loans granted at rates of 3%, 4%, 5%, and 6%.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcomed.

J. TRUNG, Mgr.

Hongkong, July 7, 1920.

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up - \$1,350,000)

Loans on Mortgage of Home Property, etc.

Loans made on the Provisional System.

Loans made on the Mortgage of WILLS, etc.

Loans made on the Mortgage of WILLS, etc.

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## BANKS.

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUND ... \$2,500,000

STERLING ... \$2,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF ... \$15,000,000

PROFITABLE ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Chairman.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Secretary.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Auditor.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Manager.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Chief Manager.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Assistant Manager.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Deputy Assistant Manager.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Secretary.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Auditor.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Manager.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Chief Manager.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Assistant Manager.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Deputy Assistant Manager.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Secretary.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Treasurer.

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Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Secretary.

Hon. Mr. E. W. D. ... Treasurer.



